

## LIVE PREVIEW FOR REFORMATTING DOCUMENT TEXT

### Technical Field

The present invention relates to reformatting a document using a  
5 desktop word processing or publishing application program module. More  
particularly, the present invention relates to automatically reformatting each discrete  
portion of a document with a format from a format set that is determined to most  
closely match the existing format of the document.

### 10 Background of the Invention

Desktop word processing and publishing application programs allow  
layman users to create professional-looking documents and other output. Many prior  
art application programs provide tools that allow a user to custom format text in a  
document. For example, tools may be provided for selecting font face, font size, font  
15 color, text alignment, and other formatting options. Such tools are typically  
independent of one another, which forces the user to individually select and apply  
different formatting options until a desirable look for the document is discovered.

In order to tie some of the formatting options together, some  
application programs allow the user to define "styles." To define a style, the user is  
20 able to interact with various menus and controls in order to custom format a portion of  
text. The user may then name the custom format and cause the custom format name  
to appear in a "styles menu" or the like. Subsequent text may be selected and  
automatically formatted with the custom format by interacting with the styles menu.  
Style tools, however, tend to go undiscovered by the typical layman user. When  
25 discovered, style tools tend to be confusing to the typical user. In particular, many  
users have a difficult time modifying the style tags that they have created.

In addition to the difficulties encountered with formatting tools,  
layman users generally lack the training and experience needed to create professional-  
looking documents from scratch. For example, layman users are typically not trained  
30 to know which fonts look best in which sizes and in which color schemes. Also,  
many times layman users do not know, in advance of creating a document, what  
formats they desire for the document. Laymen users are, however, able to compare

several differently formatted documents to determine which style is most suitable to them.

Accordingly, some prior art application programs offer "templates," which provide the layman user with a constrained range of formatting choices, and thus well defined starting points for creating professional-looking documents. A template is a predefined format definition that is usually tied to a theme. For example, an application program may provide a birthday template for creating birthday cards or invitations, a garage sale template for creating garage sale signage, and the like. For the more creative layman user, templates tend to be too rigid and unyielding. While it may be possible to modify the format definitions within a template, it is often tedious and difficult to do so.

Thus, there remains a need for a simple and integrated tool for formatting a document according to a constrained range of formatting choices. There is a further need for simple and integrated tool for formatting a document according to a constrained range of formatting choices that is not tied to a predetermined theme.

### Summary of the Invention

The present invention satisfies the above-described needs by providing a single integrated formatting tool, referred to as a format gallery. The format gallery provides a constrained range of formatting choices by way of formats within a format set. A format comprises a format font name, a format font size, a format font color, and other formatting options. A format set is defined by a color set and a font set. A color set comprises a plurality of colors defining a color scheme, as well as information about how the colors are to be applied. The colors of the color scheme can be pre-selected by a trained document designer. The font set comprises a plurality of fonts defining a font theme, each font having a font name and a font size. Again, the fonts of the font theme can be predefined by a trained document designer based on their aesthetic appeal in relation to each other. The format gallery of the present invention allows the user to preview and select both a color set and a font set.

Once a format set is determined, a previously formatted portion of document text may be reformatted using a "live preview" technique. According to the live preview technique, a sample of formats comprising a plurality of formats from the format set may be determined. Then, the previously formatted portion of

text within the document may be identified. Identifying the portion of text within the document may comprise, for example, identifying the portion of text positioned immediately adjacent to a cursor. Alternately, the user may highlight a portion of text that is to be reformatted. For each format included in the sample of formats, the portion of text may be reformatted and displayed in a live preview display. The live preview display may comprise a part of the format gallery, which may be a floating window that hovers above the document.

The live preview aspect of this invention allows users to be able to see their content in the different formats offered in the focused font and color format combination, thus enabling them to make a choice based on the unique aesthetic qualities of the content applied with each format combination.

The format gallery may also include a control for adding a custom format to the sample of formats. The custom format may be a user-defined format. In response to adding the custom format to the sample of formats, the portion of text may be reformatted with the custom format and displayed along with the rest of the live preview text in the live preview display. Accordingly, the user may view and compare the portion of text formatted in a variety of formats from the format set and/or custom formats, prior to actually reformatting the portion of text in the document.

### **Brief Description of the Drawings**

FIG. 1, comprising FIG. 1A and FIG. 1B, illustrates an exemplary interface of a word processing program module incorporating an exemplary integrated formatting tool of the present invention.

FIG. 2 illustrates an exemplary live preview interface of an exemplary integrated formatting tool of the present invention.

FIG. 3 is a functional block diagram of a computer system that may serve as an exemplary operating environment for implementation of the program modules of the present invention.

FIG. 4 is a flow chart illustrating an exemplary fuzzy matching method for reformatting a document in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 5 is a flow chart illustrating an exemplary live preview method for reformatting document text in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

## 5 Detailed Description of the Exemplary Embodiments

The inventive concept relates to a method and system for automatically reformatting a previously created document. It is assumed herein that all previously created documents are formatted with at least a default format. Thus, an act of formatting a previously created document may also be considered to be an act of reformatting the document. Accordingly, the term “reformat” and variations thereof  
10 may herein be used interchangeably with the term “format” and variations thereof.

Rather than providing templates having rigid design styles, the present invention provides a number of “format sets.” A format set is made up of a number of formats. Each format is characterized by a font name (font face), font color, font size, etc. Formats can be predetermined by a skilled document designer, who is  
15 trained to know which font faces work well in various color schemes and font sizes. In addition, the designer is trained to know what colors work well together in various types of documents.

According to the one aspect of the invention, a format set is defined by a font set and a color set. A font set comprises a number of fonts that tend to work well within a given theme. By way of illustration, a font set labeled “hefty” may include heavier fonts and other fonts that work well with the heavier fonts. The “hefty” font set may comprise various sizes of the font *Rockwell Extra Bold* and the font *Lucida Sans*. A color set comprises a number of colors that, in the trained  
20 opinion of the designer, may be used to create a document having a professional-looking color scheme. For example, a color set labeled “grape” may comprise several colors representing various shades and hues of the color purple. Thus, given a font set and a color set, a format set comprises a select combination of fonts, font sizes and colors.

30 One or more tools (user interfaces) may be provided for allowing the user to select from among a number of available font sets and color sets. In an exemplary embodiment, a single tool allows the user to select both a color set and a font set. Once the color set and font set are selected, the corresponding format set

may be determined. As mentioned, a format set comprises a number of predefined formats (i.e.,  $\text{format}_N$ ,  $\text{format}_{N+1}$ ,  $\text{format}_{N+2}$ , ...). Each format is predefined by a trained document designer based on aesthetic appeal. A sample of various formats included in the selected format set may be displayed to the user, so that the user can decide if the selected format set is desirable. Once the user decides on a format set, an input command may be entered to cause the selected format set to be applied to the document.

Application of the format set to the document is done in such a way that the integrity and proportionality of the document are maintained. For example, the document may include a title that is displayed in a first font face having a first size. The document may also include section headings that are displayed in a second font face having a second size. The body text of the document may be of a third font face and size. Accordingly, when the document is reformatted, the invention will attempt to maintain aesthetic differences between the font faces of the title, section headings, and body text, respectively. In addition, the invention will attempt to reformat the document so as to maintain a close approximation of the original proportionality between the title, section headings, and body text sizes, respectively.

Exemplary embodiments of the present invention will hereinafter be described with reference to the drawings, in which like numerals represent like elements throughout the several figures. FIG. 1, comprising FIG. 1A and FIG. 1B, is a screen shot of the interface of a word processing program module that illustrates an exemplary integrated formatting tool of the present invention. The integrated formatting tool of the present invention is referred to herein as a "format gallery" **102**. Referring first to FIG. 1A, the format gallery **102** is a single user interface that allows the user to select both a font set **104** and a color set **106**. A sliding scale user interface control, referred to herein as a "font slider" **105**, is provided in order to allow the user to browse through each of the available font sets. Similarly, a sliding scale user interface control, referred to herein as a "color slider" **107**, is provided in order to allow the user to browse through all of the available color sets.

As mentioned, the selection of a font set **104** and a color set **106** determines the format set. The format gallery **102** may also include a preview window **108**, which displays a color sample **110** and text sample **112** for the selected format set. The color sample **110** includes the various colors included in the selected

color set **106**. The text sample **112** includes several portions of text that are formatted in various sizes, colors and fonts according to the selected format set.

The format gallery **102** may be displayed as a floating window that hovers above the document **114** that is to be formatted or reformatted. The document **114** shown in FIG. 1A is a sample newsletter that has previously been formatted. As may be seen, the title **116** is displayed in a first font face and a first font size; the section headings **118a&b** are displayed in the first font size and a second font size; and the body text **120** is displayed in a second font face and a third font size. Although not discernable from the figure, the title **116**, section headings **118a&b**, and body text **120** may each be displayed in a different color.

After a font set **104** and a color set **106** are selected via the format gallery **102** to define a format set, an input command may be generated to initiate the process of applying the selected format set to the document **114**. The input command may be generated by way of an “apply all” button **122**, or similar control interface. According to one aspect of the invention, reformatting of the document **114** is performed in such a way as to maintain its integrity and proportionality. Reformatting is performed according to a method referred to herein as “fuzzy matching.”

Prior to turning to FIG. 1B, assume that the document **114** of FIG. 1A has the following formats: the title **116** is displayed in a forty-eight point *NewZurica* font face having an orange color; the section headings **118a&b** are each displayed in an eighteen point *Times New Roman* font face with a red color; and the body text **120** is displayed in a twelve point *Arial* font face having an automatic (black) color. Also note that the format gallery **102** indicates that the selected font set **104** is “Curly-Q” and the selected color set **106** is “Ocean.” Thus, the selected format set is referred to as “Curly-Q Ocean.” FIG. 1A thus portrays the state of the document **114** prior to activation of the “Apply all” button **122**.

FIG. 1B shows the reformatted document **114'** after the *Curly-Q Ocean* format set was selected and the “Apply all” button **122** was activated. The reformatted title **116'** is now displayed in a forty-eight point *Curlz MT* font face having a midnight teal color; the reformatted section headings **118a'&b'** are each displayed in a twenty-two point *Curlz MT* font face with a green color; and the reformatted body text **120'** is displayed in a twelve point *Tempus Sands ITC* font face

having an automatic (black) color. Accordingly, the selected *Curly-Q Ocean* format set was applied to the document **114** in such a manner that the integrity and proportionality of the original formatting were largely maintained. In particular, the relative size differences between the title **116**, the section headings **118a&b**, and the body text **120** were closely maintained. Also, although the original colors of the title **116**, and the section headings **118a&b** were altered, color variations between the title **116**, the section headings **118a&b**, and the body text **120** were maintained within the predefined *Ocean* color scheme.

As mentioned, one aspect of the invention contemplates application of a format set according to a fuzzy matching method. According to the fuzzy matching method, a document **118** includes one or more originally formatted portions of text. The originally formatted portions of text are each analyzed to identify the original formatting thereof. Then, the original formatting of each portion of text is compared to each format included within the selected format set. The format of the format set that most closely matches the original formatting of each portion of text is applied to the corresponding portion of text. In order to determine whether an original formatting most closely matches a format within a format set, a weighted ranking or other appropriate logic operation may be employed.

As an example of the fuzzy matching method, in reformatting the document **114** of FIG. 1, a determination may be made as to which of the formats included within the *Curly-Q Ocean* format set most closely matched the original format (*NewZurica*, forty-eight point, orange) of the title **116**. Some of the predetermined formats included in the *Curly-Q Ocean* format set are: (*Curlz MT*, forty-eight point, midnight teal), (*Curlz MT*, twenty-six point, medium green), (*Curlz MT*, twenty-two point, green), (*Curlz MT*, fourteen point, midnight teal), (*Curlz MT*, seventeen point, green), (*Tempus Sans ITC*, twelve point, automatic), (*Curlz MT*, eleven point, midnight teal), (*Tempus Sans ITC*, ten point, automatic), (*Tempus Sans ITC*, ten point, medium green), (*Tempus Sans ITC*, ten point, turquoise) and (*Tempus Sans ITC*, nine point, green). It may be seen that none of the above-listed formats from the *Curly-Q Ocean* format set define a font color of orange or a font face of *NewZurica* and only one format defines a font size of forty-eight points. Thus, a weighting ranking based on matching font color, font face and font size may lead to the conclusion that the format (*Curlz MT*, forty-eight point, midnight teal) from the

*Curly-Q Ocean* format set most closely matches the original format (*NewZurica*, forty-eight point, orange) of the title **116**. Accordingly, the reformatted title **116** shown in FIG. 1B is displayed in a forty-eight point *Curlz MT* font having a color of midnight teal. Further details regarding exemplary embodiments of the fuzzy matching method will be described below.

FIG. 2 is a screen shot of the interface of a word processing program module that illustrates an exemplary “live preview” aspect of the format gallery **102** of the present invention. The phrase “live preview” is used herein to describe a method of demonstrating the appearance of a portion of text formatted with several different formats. In one embodiment, live preview allows the user to view and compare a selected portion of text, referred to as the live preview text **205**, in several formats at the same time. Thus, the user is able to visualize the appearance of the live preview text **205** in different formats, before actually selecting a format for reformatting the text in the document **114**.

As shown in FIG. 2, a “format item” tab **202** or other appropriate interface control may be provided for the format gallery **102**. Activation of the format item tab **202** triggers a second display of the format gallery **102**. The second display of the format gallery **102** is geared toward reformatting an individual item (e.g., portion of text) in a document **114**. The second display of the format gallery **102** thus differs in function from the first display, shown in and described with respect to FIG. 1, which is geared toward reformatting the entire document **114**. The second display of the format gallery **102** includes a control, such as a pull-down menu, for selection of a font set **104**. The second display of the format gallery also includes a control, such as a pull-down menu, for selection of a color set **106**. Furthermore, the second display of the format gallery includes a live preview window **204** for displaying live preview text **205** in various formats from a format set defined by the selected color set **104** and the selected font set **106**.

A format sample may be determined from the format set. A format sample comprises a number of formats from the format set. The live preview text will be displayed in the live preview window **204** in each of the formats from the format sample. As shown, the live preview text **205** comprising the words “Sed Diam” is displayed in several sample formats. A format sample may be used for live preview because the number of formats within an entire format set may be too large. The



formats within the format sample may thus be representative formats from the format set that should provide the user with several aesthetically pleasing design choices. Accordingly, from a given format set, a different format sample may be chosen for live preview of title text **116** than would be chosen for live preview of body text **120**.

- 5 A format sample chosen for live preview of title text **116** may include heavier fonts, larger font sizes, and bolder font colors, for example.

In one embodiment, choice of the live preview text **205** may depend on whether the user has selected any text within the document **114** for live preview. Thus, the document **114** may be scanned to determine whether the user has  
 10 highlighted a portion of text, so as to indicate a desire to live preview the highlighted text. In another embodiment, the live preview text **205** may be considered to be the text positioned immediately adjacent to the cursor (even if no highlighting is detected). As demonstrated in FIG. 2, the first line of the section heading **118a** “Sed  
 15 Diam” is positioned immediately adjacent to the cursor **207** and is thus displayed as the live preview text **205**. In any case, if no text within the document **114** can be identified for live preview, a default text string, such as the word “text” may be used as the live preview text **205**. Depending on the size of the live preview window **204**, the live preview text **205** may be constrained to a particular number of characters. In particular, if the cursor **207** is positioned at the start of the first sentence of the body  
 20 text **120**, it may be the case that only the first few words “Ipsum dolor sit” are used for live preview.

The second display of the format gallery **102** may also include a “custom format window” **206**. By way of the custom format window **206**, the user may be provided the opportunity to create a custom format to be added to the sample  
 25 of formats and to the format set. By way of illustration, the user may interact with any of the formatting tools provided by the application program in order to apply a certain format to a portion of text. The user may then select the custom formatted portion of text, such as by highlighting or positioning the cursor in proximity thereto. Once selected, the custom formatted portion of text will be displayed as the live  
 30 preview text **205** in the live preview window **204** (reformatted according to a sample of formats.) However, if the user activates an appropriate control, such as “add” button **208**, the custom formatted portion of text may be displayed (with the custom format) in the custom format window **206**. The custom format may also be added to

the sample of formats and to the format set. Thus, subsequent live preview text **205** will be displayed with the appropriate sample of formats in the live preview window **204** and with the custom format in the custom format window **206**. Those skilled in the art will appreciate that the custom format window **206** may be implemented as a portion of the live preview window **204** or as its own separate window.

After the live preview text **205** is displayed in the live preview window **204** and/or the custom format window **206**, the user may select one of the sample or custom formats, for example, by interacting with the desired portion of live preview text **205** with a pointing device. Selection of one of the sample or custom formats causes the corresponding text within the document **114** to be reformatted accordingly.

The exemplary embodiments of the present invention may be implemented by way of one or more program modules comprising computer-executable instructions for performing the methods of the present invention. Generally, program modules include routines, programs, components, data structures, etc. that perform particular tasks or implement particular abstract data types when executed by a computer system. FIG. 3 is a block diagram of a computer system that may serve as an exemplary operating environment for implementation of the program modules of the present invention. The exemplary operating environment includes a general-purpose computing device in the form of a conventional personal computer **320**.

Generally, a personal computer **320** includes a processing unit **321**, a system memory **322**, and a system bus **323** that couples various system components including the system memory **322** to processing unit **321**. System bus **323** may be any of several types of bus structures including a memory bus or memory controller, a peripheral bus, and a local bus using any of a variety of bus architectures. The system memory includes a read only memory (ROM) **324** and random access memory (RAM) **325**. A basic input/output system (BIOS) **326**, containing the basic routines that helps to transfer information between elements within personal computer **320**, such as during start-up, is stored in ROM **324**.

Personal computer **320** further includes a hard disk drive **327** for reading from and writing to a hard disk, not shown, a magnetic disk drive **328** for reading from or writing to a removable magnetic disk **329**, and an optical disk drive **330** for reading from or writing to a removable optical disk **331** such as a

CD-ROM or other optical media. Hard disk drive 327, magnetic disk drive 328, and optical disk drive 330 are connected to system bus 323 by a hard disk drive interface 332, a magnetic disk drive interface 333, and an optical disk drive interface 334, respectively. Although the exemplary environment described herein  
5 employs hard disk 327, removable magnetic disk 329, and removable optical disk 331; it should be appreciated by those skilled in the art that other types of computer readable media which can store data that is accessible by a computer, such as magnetic cassettes, flash memory cards, digital video disks, Bernoulli cartridges, RAMs, ROMs, and the like, may also be used in the exemplary operating  
10 environment. The drives and their associated computer readable media provide nonvolatile storage of computer-executable instructions, data structures, program modules, and other data for personal computer 320. For example, one or more data files 360 may be stored in the RAM 325 and/or hard drive 327 of the personal computer 320.

15 A number of program modules may be stored on hard disk 327, magnetic disk 329, optical disk 331, ROM 324, or RAM 325, including an operating system 335, one or more application program modules 336, a fuzzy matching module 338, a live preview program module 339, and other program modules. The fuzzy matching module 338 and the live preview program module 339 of the present  
20 invention may be incorporated into or may otherwise be in communication with the application program module 336. Generally, a fuzzy matching module 338 includes computer-executable instructions for analyzing a target document to identify discrete portions of text and determining which formats of a selected format set are to be applied to each identified discrete portion of text. A live preview program module  
25 339 generally comprises computer-executable instructions for applying a number of different formats from a format set to a sample of text and displaying the samples of formatted text.

A user may enter commands and information into personal computer 320 through input devices, such as a keyboard 340 and a pointing  
30 device 342. Other input devices (not shown) may include a microphone, joystick, game pad, satellite dish, scanner, or the like. These and other input devices are often connected to processing unit 322 through a serial port interface 346 that is coupled to the system bus 323, but may be connected by other interfaces, such as a parallel port,

game port, a universal serial bus (USB), or the like. A display device **347** may also be connected to system bus **323** via an interface, such as a video adapter **348**. In addition to the monitor, personal computers typically include other peripheral output devices (not shown), such as speakers and printers.

5           Personal computer **320** may operate in a networked environment using logical connections to one or more remote computers **349**. Remote computer **349** may be another personal computer, a server, a client, a router, a network PC, a peer device, or other common network node. While a remote computer **349** typically includes many or all of the elements described above relative to personal computer **320**, only a  
10   memory storage device **350** has been illustrated in the figure. The logical connections depicted in the figure include a local area network (LAN) **351** and a wide area network (WAN) **352**. Such networking environments are commonplace in offices, enterprise-wide computer networks, intranets, and the Internet.

          When used in a LAN networking environment, personal computer **320**  
15   is connected to local area network **351** through a network interface or adapter **353**. When used in a WAN networking environment, personal computer **320** typically includes a modem **354** or other means for establishing communications over WAN **352**, such as the Internet. Modem **354**, which may be internal or external, is connected to system bus **323** via serial port interface **346**. In a networked  
20   environment, program modules depicted relative to personal computer **320**, or portions thereof, may be stored in the remote memory storage device **350**. It will be appreciated that the network connections shown are exemplary and other means of establishing a communications link between the computers may be used.

          Moreover, those skilled in the art will appreciate that the present  
25   invention may be implemented in other computer system configurations, including hand-held devices, multiprocessor systems, microprocessor based or programmable consumer electronics, networked personal computers, minicomputers, mainframe computers, and the like. The invention may also be practiced in distributed computing environments, where tasks are performed by remote processing devices  
30   that are linked through a communications network. In a distributed computing environment, program modules may be located in both local and remote memory storage devices.

FIG. 4 is a flow chart illustrating an exemplary fuzzy matching method in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention. The exemplary method **400** begins at starting block **401**, where an application program module, such as a word processing or desktop publishing program module, is executed by a computer system. From starting block **401**, the method proceeds to step **402**, where a format set is determined based on user selection of a color set and a font set. Next, the method moves to step **404**, where each format in the format set is determined. As previously mentioned, a format set may include a number of predefined formats (format<sub>n</sub>, format<sub>n+1</sub>, format<sub>n+2</sub>,...). In an exemplary embodiment, a format defines a font face, a font size and a font color. Those skilled in the art will appreciate that a format may also define any other formatting option, such as font style (bold, italics, etc), text alignment, list styles (bullets, numbering, etc.), and the like.

At step **406**, the document is scanned to identify and select the next (first) discrete portion of text. As used herein, the term “discrete portion of text” is meant to describe a continuous portion of text having a consistent format applied thereto. A document may thus comprise one or more discrete portions of text. Thus, the text of a document may be scanned in order to locate transitions in formatting, which would signify a new discrete portion of text. Those skilled in the art will appreciate that there may be many alternate methods for scanning text to identify discrete portions thereof.

Next at step **408**, the first discrete portion of document text is analyzed to determine its font name, font color, font size. Again, for the sake of simplification, this example discusses only font name, font color and font size, although other format properties may be utilized as well. At step **410**, the first format in the format set is selected. For clarity, the format of the format set may be referred to herein in terms of format\_font name, format\_font color and format\_font size, while the original format of the document text may be referred to herein in terms of text\_font name, text\_font color and text\_font size.

At step **412**, a determination is made as to whether the format\_font name matches the text\_font name. If the format\_font name matches the text\_font name, a determined number of “points” is added to a “match quality value” at step **414**. A match quality value is a value that is recorded for each format of the format set and used for subsequent comparison purposes. Thus, a match quality value<sub>n</sub> is

calculated for each format<sub>n</sub> of the format set. Match quality values are thus relative values, meaning that their starting values and number of points added to match quality values are discretionary. For example, each initial match quality value may be zero and five points may be added to the initial match quality value if the format\_font name matches the text\_font name.

If the format\_font name does not match the text\_font name at step 412, or after the appropriate number of points are added to the match quality value at step 414, the method proceeds to step 416, where a determination is made as to whether the format\_font color matches the text\_font color. If the format\_font color matches the text\_font color, another determined number of points is added to the match quality value at step 418. The determined number of points may be the same as or different from the number of points added for a font name match. Obviously a different number of points would be added for a font color match if it were desired to weight such a match differently.

If the format\_font color does not match the text\_font color at step 416, or after the appropriate number of points are added to the match quality value at step 418, the method proceeds to step 420, where a determination is made as to whether the format\_font size is greater than the text\_font size. If the format\_font size is greater than the text\_font size, the method moves to step 422. At step 422, the ratio of the text\_font size to the format\_font size is multiplied by a determined number X (e.g., X=30) and that number of points is added to the match quality value. Again, the determined number is discretionary based on the weight desired to be assigned to a font size match. If the format\_font size is not greater than the text\_font size the method proceeds to step 424. At step 424, the ratio of the format\_font size to the text\_font size is multiplied by the determined number X and that number of points is added to the match quality value. After the appropriate number of points is added to the match quality value at step 422 or step 424, the method proceeds to step 426.

The above-described weighting process is repeated for every format in the format set. Thus, at step 426, a determination is made as to whether there is another format in the format set. If so, n is incremented ( $n = n+1$ ) at step 428 such that the next format and corresponding match quality value are selected. From step 428, the above-described method is repeated from step 412 until it is determined at step 426 that there is no other format in the format set. When it is determined that

there is no other format in the format set, the method advances to step **430**, where the format having the greatest match quality value is applied to the selected discrete portion of text in the document. Then at step **432**, a determination is made as to whether there is another discrete portion of text in the document. If so,  $n$  is reset  
 5 (n=1) at step **434** and the above-described method is repeated from step **406** until it is determined that there is no other discrete portion of document text at step **432**. When it is determined that there is no other discrete portion of document text to be reformatted, the method ends at step **436**. Therefore, by way of the above-described fuzzy matching method, each discrete portion of text in a document may be  
 10 reformatted with a different format from the selected format set. As a result, the integrity and proportionality of the document should be largely preserved.

FIG. 5 is a flow chart illustrating an exemplary live preview method in accordance with an exemplary embodiment of the present invention. The method begins at starting block **501**, where an application program module, such as a word  
 15 processing or desktop publishing program module, is executed by a computer system. From starting block **501**, the method proceeds to step **502**, where a format set is determined based on user selection of a color set and a font set. Next at step **504**, a sample of formats is determined from the format set. A sample of formats comprises some or all of the formats in the format set. Thus, the sample of formats comprises  
 20  $\text{format}_N, \text{format}_{N+1}, \text{format}_{N+2}, \dots$ . A selected string of text will be displayed in each of the formats included within the sample of formats. As such, the sample of formats should include a enough representative formats to give the user a wide range of format choices within a format set

At step **506**, the live preview text is identified. In one embodiment, the  
 25 document may be scanned in order to determine what text, if any, has been selected by the user for live preview. For example, it may be determined that the user has highlighted a portion of text indicating a desire to live preview the highlighted text. In another the text positioned immediately adjacent to the cursor may be considered to be the live preview text. In any case, if no live preview text can be identified, a  
 30 default text string, such as the word "text" may be used as the live preview text. Depending on the size of the live preview pane, the live preview text may be constrained to a particular number of characters.

As mentioned, the live preview text will be displayed in each of the formats included within the sample of formats. Thus, at step **508**, the first format from the sample of formats is selected. As mentioned, a format may comprise many properties, such as font name, font color and font size. At step **510** the live preview text is reformatted with the selected sample and at step **512** the reformatted text is displayed in a preview pane. Then at step **514**, a determination is made as to whether there is another format in the sample of formats. If another format exists, the next format is chosen ( $N = N + 1$ ) and the method returns to step **510**, where the live preview text is reformatted with the selected format. The method is thus repeated from step **510** until it is determined at step **514** that no other formats exist within the sample of formats. The display of the live preview text in each of the formats of the sample of formats may be accomplished in various ways, such as in a list or table. However, it is preferable to display all (or at least some) of the differently formatted text at the same time, so that the user may compare the different appearances.

In one embodiment, the user may be provided the opportunity to create a custom format to be added to the sample of formats and to the format set. For example, the user may apply a certain format to a portion of text and then select that portion of text as the live preview text. The user may then activate an “add” button or other suitable interface in order to cause the existing format of the live preview text to be added to the sample of formats and to the format set. Accordingly, subsequent live preview text will be displayed in the custom format as well as the other formats included in the sample of formats. Optionally, within the live preview pane, live preview text formatted with a custom format may be separated from live preview text formatted with standard formats. When it is determined that there are no other formats in the sample of formats, the method ends at step **516**.

The above description of the exemplary embodiments of the present invention was provided by way of example only and not by way of limitation. Many elements of exemplary embodiments have been described using permissive language, such as “may” or “should,” meaning that such elements are optional and not mandatory. Unless an element has been described using clear mandatory language, such as “must” or “shall,” it should be considered an optional element. From a reading of the foregoing, alternate embodiments of the present invention will become apparent to those having ordinary skill in the art to which the present invention



Figure 1 shows the results of the regression analysis. The dependent variable is the number of days of absence from work due to illness. The independent variables are age, sex, and years of education. The results show that age has a positive effect on the number of days of absence from work due to illness. The coefficient for age is 0.001, which is statistically significant at the 1% level. The coefficient for sex is -0.001, which is not statistically significant. The coefficient for years of education is -0.001, which is not statistically significant.